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NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS
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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

127. Bauer, Edward L., M. D. Rheumatic Heart Disease in Childhood. Hygeia, April, 1942. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 270-1, 306-9.

"...more deaths result from rheumatic heart disease in persons under 20 years of age than from all of the following diseases taken together: tuberculosis, epidemic meningitis, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and infantile paralysis...It is definitely a greater menace than any other crippling disease...It is largely preventable if the knowledge and will to prevent it are available and utilized...There is no specific preventive such as has been found for diphtheria and smallpox. As tuberculosis is being beaten to the ground by hygiene and early recognition so can rheumatic infection be defeated. Hygiene education must be more extensively employed..."

Dr. Bauer discusses preventive measures for all parents to observe--enough sunlight - not sunburn, proper humidity in the home and climate, adequate clothing as a protection against undue exposure to sunburn or cold, avoidance of untimely removal of tonsils and adenoids, and protection from exposure to unsanitary places which are the breeding places of disease. He then tells the symptoms by which physicians recognize the disease, and describes the regime of treatment, emphasizing the importance of rest.

128. Beckey, Ruth E., Ph.D. Handicapped Children - II. The Spastic Child. Hygeia April, 1942. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 302-4.

Dr. Beckey suggests simple principles and methods for the parent to follow in training a spastic child to be as nearly normal, physically and emotionally, as possible.

129. Berger, Clyde. We Can Go to School. The Spastic Review, Spring 1942. Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 12-17.

Suggests that parents make every effort to prepare cerebral palsy children for, and enter them in, regular public schools, when special schools are not available in the community. Emphasizes the importance of preparing the child to be both a good sport and a hard worker, so that he may adjust to a fair, friendly relationship with others in the school and profit by his educational opportunities.

130. Blumenthal, Edna M., B.S. Cerebral Palsy. The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1942. Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 131-136.

The author, now a Physical Therapy Aide at Fort Dix, New Jersey, received special training for work with cerebral palsy cases under Dr. Phelps, and has written this article "to simplify and clarify the problem in the light of Phelps' methods of procedure." She first briefly sketches the history of this "branch of disabling conditions," from the historic treatise of Doctor Little of London in 1862. Many paragraphs are devoted to a discussion of the three main types of cerebral palsies and the principles of treatment for each type.

"Results of surveys made of cerebral palsy cases in the United States show that in a city of a million people there would be easily 540 treatable children. ...Due to lack of time and funds to carry out the necessary physical and reeducational procedures for the rehabilitation of cerebral palsy patients progress in this field has been delayed. Restoring these patients to a more normal life is a huge task. Care must be taken in the selection of cases to be treated otherwise valuable time and energy will be expended to no avail. A spirit of optimism and courage must be maintained by physicians, physical therapists and educators in order to reach the ideal goal of rehabilitation for cerebral palsy patients."

131. Children with Speech Defects. Board of Education of the City of New York, 500 Park Ave. 1941. 61 pp. 50¢.

A report of a committee on the study of speech defective children in New York City, which includes a survey and recommendations on the present speech correction program of that city's special education system, and also reports on speech correction programs now operating elsewhere in the United States.

132. Children's Charter in Wartime, A. Survey Midmonthly, April 1942. Vol. 78, No. 4, pp. 108-110.

The main points of this charter adopted by the U. S. Children's Bureau's Commission in Wartime at a conference in Washington, March 18, 1942, are: "1. Guard children from injury in danger zones. 2. Protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas. 3. Strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production. 4. Conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy."

133. Crane, John. American Hospital in Britain. The Modern Hospital, May 1942. Vol. 58, No. 5, pp. 60-61.

The superintendent of the American Hospital in Britain, which is now operating the new 600-bed Churchill Hospital in Headington, Oxford, England, tells of the history of this group of American doctors, nurses and technicians. It was founded in May 1940 by Dr. Philip Wilson, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. Besides providing much needed hospital care (and especially skilled orthopedic, plastic and neuro-surgery), it is providing valuable training for American doctors and nurses under conditions of modern warfare.

134. Daly, Mary M. I., M.D.; Greenbaum, Jerome, M.D.; Reilly, Edward T., M.D.; Weiss, Alvah M., M.D.; and Stimson, Philip M., M.D. The Early Treatment of Poliomyelitis - With an Evaluation of the Sister Kenny Treatment. The Journal of the American Medical Association, April, 1942. Vol. 118, No. 17, pp. 1433-43.

135. Davis, John Eisele. Employment is Nature's Best Physician. Hygeia, April, 1942. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 268-9, 296-8.

This article touches upon the history, uses, types, and advantages of occupational therapy.

136. Dauer, C.C., M.D. Prevalence of Poliomyelitis in the United States in 1941. Public Health Reports, May 8, 1942. Vol. 57, No. 19, pp. 710-16.

"In 1941 the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported for the entire country was only slightly less (9 per cent) than the number in 1940. The number of cases in 1940 was 9,826, or a rate of 7.4 per 100,000 population, and in 1941 the provisional total was 8,947, or a rate of 6.8...

"In 1941 poliomyelitis was most prevalent in the East South Central and South Atlantic States. Four States in this region, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee, accounted for approximately one-fourth of all the cases reported in the entire country. In the Middle Atlantic States and in Minnesota the incidence of the disease was slightly higher than for the country as a whole.

"...the highest rates of incidence occurred in the following States: Alabama 30.5, Georgia 23.5, Tennessee 18.4, Florida 14.4, and Maryland 13.1. The District of Columbia and Minnesota each had a rate of 10.1".

137. Directory of Services for the Crippled in the State of Illinois, A. Illinois Association for the Crippled, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1942. 152 pp. 50¢.

The first part of this book contains detailed entries, arranged alphabetically, describing each of the 267 agencies included. This is followed by a subject index - under such subject headings as "Wheel Chairs," "Home Nursing," "Respirators," etc. - and cross reference listing. Another section lists all of the agencies by the counties in which they are located. A list of agencies offering state wide services and one of agencies offering nation-wide services, are also included.

A glance thru the directory shows that it lists agencies of widely different nature and purposes - hospitals, local tuberculosis associations, professional groups and societies, schools, foundations and funds, local welfare associations, church organizations, workshops and craftmarts, recreation groups, camps, county nurses, parent-teacher groups, state agencies, etc.

138. Education of Children in Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, Tho. Board of Education of the City of New York, 500 Park Ave. 1941. 57 pp. 50¢.

A study of the history, methods, effectiveness of classes maintained by the New York City Board of Education for crippled, cardiac, tubercular, and other mentally normal children hospitalized or cared for in convalescent homes in or near New York City. The following are among the recommendations and opinions of the Committee which prepared this report:

"It is the judgment of the Committee: that where education is offered at all it should be a daily service for such periods of time (up to a full schoolday) as the condition of the child makes desirable; that instruction for daily periods of less than one hour covering a period shorter than one month is of doubtful value; ...

"[The Committee Recommends] That within the physical limitations of the child the educational program be made to conform in its general objectives and materials to the prevailing program in the public schools including provision for the enrichment features of a well-rounded educational program in so far as they can be provided. That bedside instruction be given only to children whose physical and mental condition in the opinion of the designated staff is such that it will be educationally profitable...

"That wherever more than one teacher is teaching in an institution their assignments should be made wherever possible upon the basis of grade range for both class and bedside teaching to reduce the number of grades taught by individual teachers. That the Board of Education urges that the psychological services of the institutions where available be more generally utilized for the benefit of the children and teachers...

"...That when home instruction is required following hospitalization, arrangements be made for it prior to discharge from the hospital or institution; and that periodic medical examinations be made by the school physicians in order to eliminate cases which are really able to attend school...That chronic cases requiring long periods of hospitalization should be given high school training as their needs indicate."

139. Gudakunst, Don W., M.D. Up to Date on Infantile Paralysis. The Parents Magazine June, 1942. Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 32, 74-75.

Discusses history of poliomyelitis, present research, and the Kenny treatment.

140. Hidden Hunger. Hygeia, April, 1942. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 250-251.

A short announcement on the motion picture by this title just released by the Federal Security Agency (Washington, D.C.) in connection with the National Nutrition Program.

141. Keeler, ^{Miriam} ~~Katharine~~ F. The Children's Bureau in Peace and in War, A Review on the Occasion of the Bureau's Thirtieth Anniversary. The Child, April 1942. Vol. 6, No. 10, pp. 249-254.
142. Lumsden, L.L., M.D. An Epidemiological Study of Poliomyelitis in Mississippi in 1941. Public Health Reports, May 15, 1942. Vol. 57, No. 20, pp. 729-753.

"The preponderance of the epidemiological evidence is that in Mississippi in 1941 poliomyelitis infection was spread mainly not by personal contact but by unknown factors. These factors perhaps included rats, birds, domestic fowls, or bovines as harborage, and houseflies, stable flies, blowflies, mosquitoes, fleas, or other insects as vectors, and tended to operate with striking localization. On the whole a picture was presented of spread of infection by place rather than by person."

143. Malott, Bonnie E. Rehabilitation Through Occupational Therapy. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, April 1942. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 90-93.

Tells how occupational therapy became recognized as an "indispensable phase of medical treatment" as a result of the part it played in rehabilitating wounded soldiers after the first World War.

144. Nutrition Education--Regional Representatives Appointed. Education for Victory April 15, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 18.

Names and addresses of the eight regional representatives of the Nutrition Division of Defense Health and Welfare Services, plus an outline of the plans for nutrition education in the schools.

145. Oppenheimer, Ella, M.D. The Development of Services for Crippled Children in the District of Columbia in Relation to the National Program of Services for Crippled Children under the Social Security Act. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, April 1942. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 105-108.
146. Orr, Katharine. Correlation of Cardiac Programs in Community Agencies. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, April 1942. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 98-101.
147. Palmer, Martin F., Sc.D. Speech and Cerebral Palsy. The Spastic Review, 1942. Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 3-5.

The Director of the Institute of Logopedics of the University of Wichita gives parents of cerebral palsy children advice on helping their children develop proper speech. He emphasizes the importance of the parent constantly talking to the child in a normal, playful way about the many objects in the child's life and in the outside world. The child must concentrate on what he is saying, and not usually upon how he is saying it. He recommends teaching the child lip reading.

148. Parents'Powwow. The Spastic Review, Spring, 1942. Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 28-35.

Several mothers of cerebral palsied children discuss, by correspondence, their daily problems of education and personality development, and tell each other their solutions.

149. Pittenger, Katherine. Spastic Speech Disorders and Their Treatment. The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1942. Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 138-142.

Describes the causes and symptoms of true spastic speech, and of spastic paralysis. Tells how the therapist may determine the involvement of breathing, phonating and articulating systems in spastic speech, and how the function of each of these systems may be improved.

150. Pohl, John E., M.D. The Kenny Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). The Journal of the American Medical Association, April 1942. Vol. 118, No. 17, pp. 1428-32. (25)

An explanation of the principles and methods of the Kenny treatment, with a table summarizing the case histories of twenty-six 1940 cases treated by this method at the Minneapolis General Hospital. Dr. Pohl concludes:

"1. Miss Kenny has conclusively shown that spasm is the condition affecting the muscles in the acute stage of infantile paralysis. Spasm is the cause of deformities. Spasm causes mental alienation of muscle, a pseudo-paralysis occurring in the opposing muscles to those in spasm, in which those opposing muscles are divorced from the voluntary motor pattern and cease functioning. Spasm plus mental alienation causes incoordination of muscle action, resulting in further damage to the motor mechanism ...

"3. At the end of eighteen months after beginning the Kenny treatment of a series of 26 patients in the acute and subacute stage it can be stated that these patients have all made a far more satisfactory recovery than they would have made by any previously known method. No deformities have occurred, in spite of the complete omission of splinting.

"4. The methods as demonstrated form a complete system for the treatment of the neuromuscular aspects of the disease ...

"An additional series of 28 cases occurring in the fall of 1941, all coming under treatment in the acute stage, have presented very satisfactory progress to date. These cases will show even more remarkable recovery when viewed at the end of the treatment period."

151. Schools Approved for Training Physical Therapy Technicians. Archives of Physical Therapy, May, 1942. Vol. 23, No. 5, pg. 292. (Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 28, 1942. 118:13:1137.)

A table showing name and location, medical and technical directors, entrance requirements (educational), duration, time of admission, tuition, and type of certification upon completion of each of the approved physical therapy schools. This information is given for both regular and emergency courses.

152. Scoular, Florence I. Trends in Foods and Nutrition Due to the National Emergency. The Texas Outlook, April, 1942. Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 35-36.

153. Smithson, Harry E. When the Bombs Fall! - Will You Be Prepared? Outwitting Handicaps, March-April 1942. Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 3-5.

An editorial suggesting that the Office of Civilian Defense prepare and publicize directions for getting bedridden and homebound persons to safety in air raids. As an example of the kind of instructions needed, Mr. Smithson tells of six different ways to carry (or otherwise move) an invalid.

154. Story of Bureau Mailing Service, The. National Foundation News, April, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 6, pg. 26-8.

On the history and accomplishments of the Bureau Mailing Service of Brooklyn, New York. This is a non-profit sheltered workshop type of letter shop, now employing 83 workers, all crippled. Last year it employed 130 people, did \$92,325 in business, and paid \$69,589 in wages. Its \$23,000 worth of equipment has been purchased from its earnings since its inception in 1929. Primarily, the Service is for training handicapped people and then placing them in industry, and 87% of the workers have never had a job before. Despite this, the workshop's wage scale is basically higher than the prevailing rate throughout the industry. It is self-supporting except for the rent, which is supplied by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

155. To Parents in Wartime. Children in Wartime No. 1, Bureau Publication 282, Children's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor. 1942. 20 pp. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C. 5¢ copy.

Prepared by a group of five distinguished psychologists and specialists in mental hygiene, this pamphlet elaborates on two principal suggestions to parents which "are perhaps disappointing in their undramatic firmness, but they both require a great deal of thought and effort." They are: "1. Prepare yourselves to face whatever may come. 2. Help your children to continue living their everyday lives with as little change as possible."

156. Van Horn, A. L., M.D. Maintaining State Services for Crippled Children During the Present Emergency. The Child, April 1942. Vol. 6, No. 10, pp.265-8.

"One present problem which appears to be affecting practically every State agency is the loss of professional personnel. ... With the decrease in the number of professional personnel within the States, it is important that State agencies carefully review their State programs and make provisions for adjustments that will tend to utilize in the most efficient manner the services of those who remain.

"Questions have arisen regarding changes in qualification standards for the selection of medical specialists. Nothing will be gained by lowering the standards of care. ... However, if one qualified orthopedist remains in the state, it may be possible to continue a satisfactory program by using the services of qualified general surgeons for selected cases under the general supervision of the orthopedic surgeon. ... In some States it may be necessary to curtail the number of children to be accepted for care. If so, all cases should be classified as to urgency of need for treatment services so that those in greatest need will be served first. ...

"Another phase of the Nation's all-out effort which has affected every State program is the recent rationing of automobile tires. ... Families that heretofore have been able to take their crippled children to clinics, hospitals, and convalescent homes may now be unable to do so because of inability to obtain tires for their cars. ... On the other hand, physicians, and nurses, and other health workers engaged in providing direct medical and health services to the civilian population are given priority in obtaining tires. It is apparent, therefore, that the logical procedure is for the State agency to extend and improve the field clinic services whereby the professional personnel can conduct clinics nearer the home of the child. ...

"Problems of transportation and the potential if not actual shortage of hospital beds again bring into focus the need for more convalescent facilities for crippled children. In no State are such facilities adequate to meet the needs.

"...The possibility is generally recognized,...that costal areas may be attacked from the sea or the air. Consideration should be given by State agencies to plans for the evacuation of crippled children from hospitals and other institutions to areas where they will be comparatively safe...

"State agencies have been urged to review at this time the State register of crippled children and the present case load to determine whether or not there are any children of employable age on the register who should be referred to the State vocational-rehabilitation service for training...

"Several State agencies are arranging a series of special conferences to consider the problems of individual children of employable age, with particular reference to completion of physical restoration, mental and physical capacities, and vocational aptitudes. Continued efforts are needed in this direction."

157. Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Diseases of the Heart or Vascular System. Vocational Rehabilitation, Misc. 2938, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. Feb. 1942. 34 pp. (Mimeo.).
158. Walsh, Bernard J., M.D. The Need for Occupational Therapy for Children with Heart Disease. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, April 1942. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 94-97.
159. Wartime Child Labor in Agriculture. Public Health Nursing, May, 1942. Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 264-265.

The National Child Labor Committee presents its principles for the appraisal of any suggestions for relaxation of present child labor and school-attendance standards to permit children to engage in emergency agricultural work.

Periodicals

- The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Monthly. \$1 year; 10¢ copy.
- Education for Victory, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Bimonthly. \$1 yr.
- Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Modern Hospital, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.
- National Foundation News, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York. Monthly.
- Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Williams & Wilkins Co., Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore. Bimonthly. \$5 yr.; \$1 copy.
- Outwitting Handicaps, 12716 Tuller Ave., Detroit. Bimonthly. \$1.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Parents' Magazine, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York City. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.
- Public Health Reports, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Weekly. \$2.50 yr. 5¢ copy.
- The Spastic Review, 1751 North Fairmount, Wichita, Kansas. Quarterly. \$1.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- The Survey Midmonthly, 112 East 19th St., New York. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 30¢ copy.
- The Texas Outlook, 410 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth. \$2 yr.; 20¢ copy.